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IT isn't a good day when a thousand war claims are not poured into the House at Washington, now apparently run by ex-confederates.

THE month of September is now half gone, and the financial statement of the city for the year ending Aug. 31 has not been given to the public.

It is only by a great stretch of courtesy that the weary welter of words which the silver Senators are now inflicting on the country can be called a

Ir any one desires to understand the difference between the two parties in Indianapolis, let him compare the two tickets for councilmen at large. They tell the story.

Ir may occur to the men in Washington who are talking against time, in favor of unlimited silver, that they are really prejudicing the people against the white metal.

THOSE who have a desire to put the affairs of Indianapolis upon a higher level cannot justify themselves in refusing to vote for the Republican ticket for councilmen at large.

THE coming October and this city is a fit time and place to start a series of Republican victories which will culminate in victory in 1896 and a tariff policy in favor of home industries rather than foreign.

"LET the tariff alone" is the cry of thousands of workmen in the textile industries of Philadelphia to Congress. "Down with the protective duties" is the demand of the agents of the foreign manufacturer. Which will Congress heed?

This is the first time that men who are not American citizens have been permitted to appear before the ways and means committee of an American Congress and urge a reduction of the duties which protect American industries and sustain the American grade of wages.

THE Atlanta Constitution, which has had so much to say about the danger of negro rule and has so often declared that Georgia must be ruled by white men, warmly indorses the appointment of the colored Democrat Taylor as minister to Bolivia. It goes on to say that there will be no race distinction in the capital of the country to which Mr. Taylor is sent. This is all right, but it shows that the noisy objection of the Constitution to the equality of colored men with whites as citizens in Georgia is a pretense. It is not the negro, but the Republican or anti-Democrat it would deprive of political rights in the South.

THE Hon, Yang Yu, the new minister from China, has lost no time in making himself felt in Washington. Anybody who supposed from his splendid outlit and great retinue that he came to this country merely to make a social impression was mistaken. He came on business, and he lost no time in getting about it. He had not been in Washing. ton ten days before he had succeeded in having the Chinese question made the main topic of a Cabinet meeting and of a special meeting of the House committee on fereign affairs. The result was the introduction of a bill to suspend the operation of the Geary law for a year. One day it was authoritatively announced that the Geary law would be enforced, and the next that it would be suspended for a year. This change of policy on the part of the administration was due to the effective efforts of the Hon. Yang Yu, who has shown himself a master of the art of diplomacy, as well as a man of affairs. It is probable that in dealing with the Chinese question hereafter Congress will find there are two sides to it.

THE British House of Lords is charged by the Liberal party with opposing the will of the people because it voted against the House of Commons on the home-rule question. This it had a perfeet right to do, and the vote showed that an overwhelming majority of the lords were opposed to home rule. If there is any ground for the charge against the House of Lords of opposing the will of the people, what shall be said of the silver men in the Senate who are obstructing the action of that body on the question of repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman act? The House, which is the truly representative branch of Congress, passed the repeal bill by a much larger majority than the House of Commons passed the homerule bill, and there is no doubt but the House represented the will of the people. The lords who voted against home rule constituted a large majority

majority of the Senate. On the contrary, they know they are a minority, and yet they persist in preventing the Senate from voting on a measure which the House has already passed and which the people desire should be passed by the Senate. The obstructionist members of the Senate are far more open to the charge of opposing the will of the people than were the members of the House of Lords who voted against home rule. The latter at least expressed the will of the body to which they belonged; the former represent nothing but their own personal interests.

THE LACK OF PUBLIC SPIRIT IN PUBLIC APPAIRS.

Before the wave of patriotic fervor which filled the city during the encampment week shall have subsided and the appeals of eloquent men for a higher regard for public duties shall have been forgotten, it would be well to give to both a practical application. In public affairs, in State, county and city, there appears to be an absence of a conscientious sense of public duty and of a high public spirit. A public office seems not to be a public trust, but, as some one has said, "a private snap." The people see the Attorney-general greedily seeking to pocket a part of the school fund as fees. Taxpayers are no longer surprised to learn of defaulting county treasurers who have used the public money as their own. Little indignation is expressed over a conspiracy of county officers to annul a fee and salary law which they dared not attempt before the Legislature. The epidemic of official greed has reached township officials, as numerous corrupt contracts for school supplies bear evidence. The cost of county and municipal govern. ment has been rapidly increasing. In this county the salary of the auditor was \$25,000 for the year which ended in August, 1892, against \$16,000 for years earlier. The high compensation of county officials in the larger counties makes such positions prizes for which aspirants expend large sums of money. The man who is treasurer of this county two or four years retires "well fixed." The moth of greed has so consumed public spirit that bank officials connected with school boards conspire to deprive the taxpayers of interest on public money while exacting the highest current rate for temporary loans made to the city. Voters are bribed to support such iniquities by having their taxes remitted just before the election, as was the case in this county last fall.

Such being the condition of public affairs in this city and county, does not the patriotic fervor of the encampment week inspire intelligent people to make war upon the sordidness, the inefficiency and the corruption which prevail in public affairs? Do they not feel that it is as much a duty to keep the public service clean, economical and intelligent as it was in 1861 to take up arms to resist the destruction of the government? Is it not of the utmost importance that the standard of public virtue should be raised, and that the greed and the inefliciency which results from it shall be rebuked? In this city Sullivanism is the synonym for inefficiency, wastefulness and greed. It is not a government for the people, but control for the benefit of the tax-enter. The men who have influence with it are those who can control the most votes as violators of the law. Its 7.30 bonds were defaulted because of the greed of men who control the Mayor and Council. The State laws and the city ordinances are violated because the violators purchase immunity by raising a vote-buying fund for the Mayor. These are facts which none can deny. Let us have a change. Sweep out Sullivanism in the executive departments, Buskirkism out of the places where justice should sit, and Rassmannism out of the Council. It is a patriotic duty.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

Washington dispatches say there is some doubt about the confirmation of Mr. C. H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, who was recently appointed minister to Bolivia. Mr. Taylor is a negro, and while nobody questions his ability or qualification for the position, it is thought his color may bar him. It is said that Bolivians expect a representative from the United States to be one of the dominant race, and that if Mr. Taylor's appointment is not withdrawn the Bolivian government will inform the State Dement that he would not be persona

grata in Bolivia. If these rumors are true, they raise some interesting questions. It is a settled principle in diplomacy that any government has a right to inform or intimate to another that a particular person would not be persona grata at its capital, and such intimation is accepted as conclusive against the appointment of the objectionable person. No government can force upon another a distasteful person as representative. But why should the Bolivians object to a colored man as minister from this country? The suggestion that he does not belong to the dominant race has no weight. There is no dominant race in this country. Race distinctions have been abolished, and the negroes stand on an equal plane of citizenship with the whites. There have been several negro Representatives in Congress and negro Senators, and why not a negro minister abroad? The Hon. Frederick Douglass represented the country very acceptably at Hayti. True, the Haytians are a colored people, but the Bolivians are not very white. If they object to Mr. Taylor on the score of color they will advertise their littleness before the world and make themselves ridiculous.

It is quite possible that the real opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Taylor comes from Democratic Senators, and that the talk about his being distasteful to Bolivia is all a pretense.

THE United States consul at Maracaibo writes to the State Department that for some time past large quantities of Venezuelan silver coins have been imported into the country, which have now been discovered to be of surrep-

the silver Senators do not constitute a | government. In other words, though made of silver, they are counterfeit. Under the law of Venezuela the coin of that country may be imported free, and it appears that parties abroad, taking advantage of the low price of silver bullion, have made an immense number of silver coins in exact imitation of those issued by the Venezuelan government, containing an equal amount of pure silver, and have shipped them into Venezuela in great quantities. The consul says:

It is a striking commentary upon the situation that such a speculation is possible, producing, it is said, nearly 40 per cent. profit, although it is freely admitted that the surreptitions coins are in all respects equal to those authorized by law. Had they been of less intrinsic value the effect of such heavy importations would have been indeed deplorable, and even as it is we are advised from Curacos, which 18, and always has been, a dumping ground for money of all nationalities, that Venezuelan silver, since the late developments, is received at only one-buil its face value. and it is moreover intimated that it will soon be rejected.

We trust the Journal will not be accused of advising the commission of a felony when it says that precisely the same thing might be done in this country. At the present price of silver bullion there is about 58 cents' worth of pure silver in our dollar. An ingenious counterfeiter could make an exact imitation of the dollar, even putting into it 2 cents' worth more of silver than the government does, and yet make 40 cents on every dollar. Of course, the person who did this would incur the penalties of the law against counterfeiting, but it illustrates the absurdities of the silver

situation. THE official Cleveland organ, the New York Times, warmly indorses the plan of David A. Wells for the taxation of iquors and tobacco. The plan, or proposition, leaves the tax on distilled spirits the same as at present, but proposes to increase the revenue derived from fermented liquors from \$32,000,000 to \$64,000,000. The present tax is onefifth of 1 cent a glass, but Mr. Wells presents evidence to show that beer can be sold on a sure market as low as 134 cents a glass at a slight profit. The consumption has increased from 62,000,000 gallons in 1863 to 1,071,000,000 gallons during the fiscal year 1893. Mr. Wells proposes to make the tax on beer \$2 on thirty-one gallons, instead of \$1. Mr. Wells shows that the tax imposed upon tobacco by other nations is much larger than in the United States; consequently he sees no reason why it may not be increased from \$32,000,000 to \$60,000,000. By doubling the internal tax on these two articles, Mr. Wells would have an internal revenue from spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco of \$319,-000,000, instead of \$159,000,000. If the administration makes the Wells proposition its own and asks Congress to adopt it, it will be likely to hear a loud protest from some of those who gave large sums to promote the election of Mr. Cleveland.

SEVERAL free-trade papers are trying to make it appear that the imports of merchandise which comes in competition with that produced in this country have been larger under the McKinley law than before it. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has selected cotton goods, and declares that "the importation has been heavier under the higher range of duties of the McKinley law than ever before." The fact differs from the statement. During 1883 the value of cotton goods imported was \$38,036,644. The average importation during the eight years ending with the fiscal year 1890 was \$29,842,913, while the average value of the import of cotton goods for the fiscal years 1891 and 1982 was \$29,018,282, which shows that the Republican is wrong. In this connection it is well to show the importafirst seven months of 1893 the value of cotton goods imported was \$21,632,834 and \$18,093,358 during the corresponding period of 1892, an increase of \$3,589,-476 during the months in which the impression has prevailed that the days of protection are numbered. That is, the probability of the overthrow of the protective system not only depresses home industry, but quickens foreign competi-

THE Chicago platform, on which Mr. Cleveland and the present Democratic Congress were elected, contained the

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author. anxious for its speedy repeal.

Congress was convened for the express purpose of repealing this act, and has been in session since Aug. 7, yet the obnoxious law is still in force. What has become of the Chicago platform?

MRS. CLEVELAND has asserted her independence, and is supported by the President, who has the army and navy at his back to enforce his decree if it should be deemed necessary. Mrs. Perrine, the mother of Mrs. Cleveland, wanted the privilege of naming the new baby, but the "first lady of the land" insisted that she intended to exercise that right herself, and that the little one should be named Esther. A family conference was held, and the President stond by Mrs. Cleveland. To clinch matters, Mr. Cleveland at once notified his private secretary. and Mr. Thurber lost no time in proclaiming to the world, through the waiting correspondents, that a great national question had been settled. Mrs. Perrine is yet to be heard from. Though severely bibli-

cal. Ruth and Esther are pretty names. Pugilist Corbett, who holds temporarily the title of "champion," says the fight between him and Mitchell, which was to have come off at Roby if that place bad continued unmolested, will now be at the Coney Island Athletic Club. Referring to the effect of Governor Matthews's action in mobilizing the militie against Roby.

Corbett says: That settles Roby in my belief. I don't think there will ever be another mist-class ngut in that chabbonse. It's all right to talk about testing the matter in the courts, but the fact of the militia having once interfered will, in my estimation, kill the place for all time to come. Fighters won't sign an agreement to meet in a ring where it's more than an even chance they will land in the clutches of the law. What is more, reputable men won't go to see a fight in a place that is under the ban of the authorities.

Mr. Corbett seems to know when he is knocked out.

In a lecture, Saturday night, Pricet Mc-

the Pope to his clerical office, paid his respects to the opponents of the public school system in the following language:

The mass of Catholics who are fighting the public schools are foreigners, and some have the audacity to sav that in one hundred years from now the language of this glorious country will be German or French Canadian. I appeal to all good Catholies to get your church naturalized as soon as possible. Do not say public schools are immoral; get together and stamp out any immorality that exists. It is a brutal calumny to denounce the public school. It is monstrons, the indecent slandering of the whole American peo-

THE repeated statements as to the permanent failure of the natural-gas supply in the Obio field are refuted by the boring in, a few days ago, of a wonderfully productive well near Findlay. The well flows 40,000,000 cubic feet a day, and is the largest ever drilled in the world. Such strikes as this in a field which was supposed to be exhausted upset all theories in regard to natural gas.

GENERAL HARRISON has been placed at the head of the advisory committee of the Republican College League. A number of men of national reputation are associated with him like Depew, McKinley and Lodge.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Specific Directions. The Patient's Wife-And how shall I give him the ice, Doctor! Doctor Bowless-In broken doses, of course.

Waiting for Shrinkage Gotsum-I never go to bed right after eating. I don't think it is healthful. Scadless-I never do either. My room is too

Not in His Line. Hungry Higgins-Could you help a poor man

to git a dinner! Chollie-Help you to get a dinner! My goo

man, I am no cook. Where He Was Stumped.

"You missionaries," said the captious critic, 'pay altogether too much attention to getting the heathen to wear white folks' clothes and making them out their hair short, and all that

"Mebbe we do," said the good man, meekly. "You bet you do. Why don't you devote your time to teaching them how wicked it is to take advantage of their brethren at every chance? Why don't you pay more attention to teaching them not to rob, lie and steal!"

"Well," answered the missionary slowly, "if talk to them in the way you would bave me do they are sure to ask me if the white men are no in the habit of doing the very things you ar condemning so; and, as I could not lie to them about it, I think it best that these things be not mentioned more than is necessary."

THE INDIANA TRAIN ROBBERY.

INDIANA is coming to the front as a rive of the staked plains. The train robbing industry is thriving .- Memphis Appeal-Ava-

THE robbery of a New York express train at Kendallville, Ind., is a terrible reminder of how bold lawlessness can become in communities usually regarded as law abiding .- Boston Transcript.

PERHAPS the loss of \$300,000 will induce the express companies to do something toward stopping train robbery. That the only gratifying reflection prompted by the Indiana hold-up. -St. Louis Dis-

It may be doubted whether in the wild est West annals or in the most sensational dime novel a more daring or a more villainous train robbery is chronicled than that reported in our news columns this morning .-- New York Herald

WHEN State laws shall have done their best the law of self-protection should impel the railway corporations to devise better safeguards for the protection of the lives and property committed to their care than those now relied upon .- Philadelphia THE desperate nature of the scheme is

not more extraordinary than the skill and success with which it was executed. The large booty secured will naturally tempt other thieves to similar undertakings. Treasure trains had better be extra well guarded for a time. - Boston Journal.

It is very evident that some more effective defense will have to be provided for trains carrying large amounts of money or bullion in the near future. The depredations of these armed bands are becoming simply intolerable. It may yet become necessary to carry express valuables on special trains carrying a heavily-armed escort .- Philadelphia Record.

Ir would hardly seem possible for th gang of twenty men who robbed the express train on the Lake Shore road near tion of cotton goods under the period of | Kendallville, Ind., yesterday, to escape. threatened tariff reduction. During the Indiana is not quite Missouri or Kansas. She owes it to herself to run down and bring this gang of freebooters to book no matter what the cost. Will she do it? -New York Advertiser.

THE crime is increasing in frequency, and is so threatening to the public welfare that special steps for the protection of the common carriers and the public will have to be taken. Either the penalties for train robbing and wrecking will have to be made more severe or express trains will have to be run in charge of large military guards, as in Mexico. - Buffalo Commercial. Ir is unjust to claim that the railroads

alone ought to protect themselves and their passengers. * * * The general government can assist. Congress passed a law punishing by a fine of \$100 every one who obstructs the passage of a mail train. A much more comprehensive law, making it a penitentiary offense to rob a train carrying the mails, would do much to stamp out this crime, which is becoming alarmingly frequent.-Philadelphia Press.

WHEN any considerable sum of money i being transported an armed guard on the train would seem to be the only way of protecting it, in these days when dynamice bombs are within the reach of any rascal who wants them. Then, too, such crimmals, when caught, should be severely punished. They are all potential murderers, and they deserve to be hanged. The hanging of a few train robbers would have a deterrent effect .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

COLONEL INGERSOLL is rather pleased with the fact that the advertising he gets through the religious newspapers is worth to him \$15,000 a year.

THE Duke of Westminster is said to have expended about \$5,000,000 in rebuilding Eton Hall, now one of the palatial private marsious in England.

MRS. JANET CARLYLE HANNING, the only surviving sister of Thomas Carlyle, has nst celebrated her eightieth birthday at her home, Comely Bank farm, Trainigar,

H. M. CURTIS, who retired recently from the position of postmaster of New Castle, N. H., was the only postmaster the town ever had. He was appointed when the office was established, in 1865. LADY FLORENCE DIXIE, who is credited with the intention of starting a new

woman's paper in England, is a sister of the Marquis of Queensbury and one of the most versatile women of the day. WORTH, the man milliner of Paris, keeps a regular force of about lifty persons besides the employes of the dressmaking department, numbering from two nundred to

seven hundred girls, according to the sea-THE report that the publishing business of Harper & Brothers, of New York, had been put upon the market for \$4,000,000 is absolutely denied by Mr. T. H. Harper, a member of the firm. He says it is a bare-

faced fabrication. EMIL PHILLIPSON, of Chicago, the man who claims to have brought staff to the attention of the world's fair directors as a building material, now has a plan for preserving the main buildings and the periof the upper branch of Parliament, but | titious coinage, not authorized by the Glynn, who has recently been restored by | style. He would have them made into | ored child has yellow fever."

picturesque ruins and covered with ivy, to illustrate to posterity the magnificent ar-

chitectural features of the exhibition. CHRISTINE NILSSON lives in an elegant house in Madrid. In its internal decoration she has displayed a certain amount of eccentricity, for her bedroom is papered with sheets of music from the scores of the various operas that she has interpreted.

LEWIS MILLER, of Akron, O., chosen president of the International Association of Sunday-school Workers at St. Louis, has been active in Sunday-school work for forty years. He is president of the Chantauqua Assembly and a Methodist. He was chosen, in fact, in recognition of that denomination.

THE husband of Mrs. Hettle Green, the wealthiest woman in America, Edward H. Green, is a familiar character in Wall street, and presents a unique appearance. He is about six feet four inches high, broad shouldered, has a grizzly beard, wears spectacles and has a slow, shuffling gate, as if time were made for slaves. The stub of a cigar is always between his lips. At one time be was president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. He is several times a millionaire, but is economical, and detests extravagance and show. His babits are simple, and from day to day he pursues the even tenor of his way, almost oblivious of the fact that he could retire and enjoy rest and luxurious ease the balance of his life. He uses pine boards over wooden cross pieces for his desk, and he manages to do a great deal of work on it.

M'KINLEY'S OPPONENT.

"Larry" Neal Blossoms Out as a Radical Industry Destroyer.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 14.-Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, Democratic candidate for Governor, opened the campaign here today in the presence of large delegations from Columbus, Mansfield, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Zanesville, Mt. Vernon and other points. All the Democratic candidates on the State ticket were present. Mr. Neal spoke upon the tariff almost exclusively. "The greatest foe to the prosperity of the people is McKipleyism," he said. "So long as the federal system of protective taxation is continued, we can have no general and permanent prosperity in this country. To regain such prosperity we must apply the ax to the root of the evil with earnestness and vigor, and forever destroy the Mckinley method of taxation. The power of the government to lovy and collect taxes for its own support cannot be controverted. But when this sovereign power of taxation ceases to be used for governmental purposes and becomes the instrument of private interests to promote private gain it is no longer constitutionally exercised and becomes in turn an netrument of wrong and oppression. The necessity must, therefore, mark and prescribe the limit for the exercise of such power. This principle has been universally recognized as a fundamental one by judical tribunes of the last resort. But, despite this principle, uncontrovertibly established, the leaders of the Republican party still assert that there can be no limitation of the uses for which the power of taxation can be exercised, and boldly and defiantly maintain that the power to tax is the power to absolutely destroy one citizen for the benefit of another-aye, to destroy ten thousand citizens for the benfit of one.' Mr. Neal stated that the receipts of the

government during the fiscal year in which the Mckinley law went into effect exceeded expenditures by nearly \$100,000,000, and the excess was equally great during the two or three years which preceded the advent of that tariff law. He then quoted a bewildering array of statistics to show the evil effects of protection, using as an example woolen goods. The speaker scoffed at the idea that under a protective system the foreigner paye the taxes and insisted that, on the contrary, the burden falls on the American laboring man. "The whole burden of taxation under such a system,' he continued, "rests upon the consumption of the people. The property and wealth of the people pay no part of its taxes. The rich and the poor are not placed on an equality in their contribution of taxes under such a system. The taxes paid by them are not in proportion to their ability to pay. The burden presses with the most unequal weight on those who are least able to sustain it. This is true even where the tax is collected upon a purely revenue basis for the government's support. That which is in such a case an injustice becomes a crime against the great masses of the people when the laws impose the highest duties and return the lowest revenue to compel the giving of gratuities and the payment of tribute to those whose riches and power already endanger the perpetuity of our tree institutions.

"In 1860 more than one-half of the people of the United States were engaged in agricultural pursuits and the farmers owned almost ope-half of all the wealth and property in the country. But to-day, while still contributing about one-half of the population, they own less than one-fourth of the property of the country. The farmer's loss has been the manufacturer's gain, As the one has grown poorer, the other has grown richer.

Filley Will Stamp for McKinley. Special to the Indianapolis Journa

Sr. Louis, Sept. 14 .- At the request of the Republican executive committee of Ohio, Hon, Channey I. Filley will take the stump for McKinley. Mr. Filley will confine himself to the tariff, but says he can and will talk silver if the people wish it. "My platform," he says, "is an international dollar, to be fixed by an international conference."

SLAVE JUST FREED.

An Octoroon Who Never Heard of the Emancipation Proclamation.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 14 .- A singular story came out Tuesday in the Adamsstreet police court. Not until Aug. 23 last. it appears, did Marina Estinoz, a goodlocking octoroon, twenty-six years old, of 32 Poplar street, this city, learn that the slaves had been freed, and that she was entitled to her freedom. Marina's mistress was Mrs. Isabella Estinoz, of 32 Poplar street. Some years ago, with her husband. she came to Brooklyn from Cuba to live. Marina, who had always been in the Estinoz family, came with them. One day Marina complained to a boarder in the Estinoz house, a Mrs. Polo, that she was overworked and illtreated. Mrs. Polo told her that she was entitled to her freedom. She also introduced her to two lawyers, who have since began a suit against the Estinoz's for \$2,500 in behalf of the women for services rendered, Mrs. Polo went to the Estinoz house to get some things she had left where, Mrs. Estinoz took her to task for interfering between her and her slave. Warm words followed and the two women finally lought with their fists. Mrs. Estinoz got the worst of the row and she applied for a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Polo.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

New Cases and Deaths Reported a Brunswick, Ga.

Washington, Sept. 14.-The danger of a vellow fever epidemic is by no means over. Several official and private dispatches were received in this city to-day from Brunswick, Ga., showing that there is in all probability a renewed outbreak of yellow fever in that unfortunate community. Unless the efforts of the authorities in stamping out the piague are immediately succossful it is liable to be more serious than before. Every otheer of the government who isengaged in this line of duty is working hard for the public safety.

A telegram has been received by Surgeon. general Wyman, of the Marine Hospital, from Sanitary Inspector Guiteras at Bruns-Wednesday reveals the fourth case of yelsick last Friday. Resided in the business center of Brunswick over his shop. Will vacate houses around and disinfect." Later the following was received from the same inspector: "I have just performed an au-

M'KINLEY AT THE FAIR.

The Governor Assists in Celebrating Ohio Day, and Makes a Speech.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 .- Ohio was at the fair to-day with an estimated attendance of over fifty thousand people. The day was a trifle hot for the two thousand soldiers of the Ohio National Guard, who paraded in heavy marching order, but the heat did not deter a whole army of people from standing in the scorohing sun to listen to Governor McKinley's able speech. The State building was the scene of great activity before 9 o'clock. Everybody was busy preparing for the reception of the Governor, his staff and many other prominent people of the Buckeye State.

At 10 o'clock the State commission met Governor Mckinley at his hotel and escorted him to the west entrance of the Midway Plaisance, Here the Third and Fourteenth regiments and listtery D. under command of Adjutant-general James C. Howe, was waiting. The Governor mounted a big black horse, and, with his staff, led the way to the grounds. The commissioners and other dignitaries followed, the procession proceeding to the tair proper to the music of the Fourteenth Regiment band. The line of march followed was south past the Administration Building, north through the grounds occupied by the State building. Arriving at the Obio State building, Governor McKinley and his staff drew up in line and reviewed the troops.

Captain Peabody, president of the State commission, introduced Governor Mckinley in a brief address. The Governor was greated with a storm of applause. He did not touch on politics in his half hour's speech, but made an address interesting, especially to the Buckeye orowd. He said when it was first determined to have an Ohio day it was the intention to have the most distinguished man of the State to deliver the oration. This man was Rutherford B. Hayes, who had so ably represented Unio at the Centennial, but "man proposes and God disposes," and ex-President Hayes was called to his long home before the great Obio day at the fair. Ohio day at the Centennial. eaid the Governor, with the exception of Pennsylvania was the most successful day of that exposition, the attendance being 155,611. He characterized the day as a reunion of Ohio people from all parts of the United States, "for," said he, "once au Obioan, always an Obioan. Our State is represented here to-day by her foremost citizens." In speaking of the exposition he said that other cities might have built a fair, but it remained for Chicago to do it. In front of the speakers' stand was a monument towering above the people. Grouped about it were figures of heroic size of Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Stanton, Chase and Gartield. This monument was next dedicated, Gen. R. B. Brinkerhoff, of

shook the public's hand. EMIN'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, What Has Become of the Child So Dear to

Mansfield, delivering the address. Other

addresses were made by Judge Samuel E.

Hunt, of Cincinnati, and Judge L. D. Tho-

man, of Chicago. A public reception to

Governor McKinley followed in the parlors

of the building, where for two hours he

the Exptorer? When it seemed no longer possible to hope for the safety of Emin Pasha the first thought in the minds of many people must have been: "What has become of little Farida!" This was Emin's little daughter, and she was idolized by her father and ac-

companied him in all his journeys. While Emin was Governor of the equatorial province of Egypt he took unto himself as wife a beautiful Abyssinian woman, He was a devoted husband, and his wife was worthy of his affection. She was a woman of gentle nature and of superior position in her own country, and she and the

famous Governor lived Lappily together. Two children were born to them, a boy and a girl. The boy died soon after he was born, and to the great grief of Emin the mother died soon after giving birth to the little girl. When Emin welcomed Stanley and his relief expedition on the shores of Albert Nyanza, Farida was about four years old. One of the best and smartest of the hundreds of Egyptian women in the province was her nurse and guardian, but all the time that Emin could spare from public affairs and his scientific pursuits was given to his little girl. Though she was living in the depths of Africa, there are many little girls in civilized lands who might well envy some of the educational advantages of Farida, for her father was a man of rare qualities and much learning, and Farida benefited by them when a little

older, as far as a child could. Mr. Mountenay-Jephson, who lived long with Emin before they went to the coast, ave that Emin was very much devoted to the child, and was still feeling deeply his wife's death. "The little Farida is all that is left to me in the world, Emin said, Jephson says that Farida was a very pretty little girl, not darker in complexion than her father, and greatly resembling him. She lived in a large, comfortable and nicely-kept but, surrounded by a pretty garden,

in which were many orange and custard apple trees in full bearing. rarida was a happy and contented little girl as long as her father had no great troubles to bear him down. But the day soon came when rebels arose in the province, and they finally took Emin prisoner, and for weeks they debated the question what they should do with him. It was in those troublons days, when the governor was not permitted to send any word to his little daughter, that the poor child went to

see Jephson, accompanied by her nurse. "Why have you not brought my Baba to see mei" she said, in her childish distress, She knew that something was wrong, but could not understand what it was. A few days later Jephson, who had been released by the rebels on parole, was about to return down the Nile to the place where Emin was imprisoned, and farida came to say good-bye to him. Taking a neckince of beads from her neck she gave them to

"Take them to my Baba," she said. "They tell Farida that bad men down in Duille do not give my Baba much to eat. Tell him to take these beads and buy chickens with them. "Poor little thing" says Jephson. "What

European child four years old would have thought of such a thing? Emin asked Jephson later if anything happened to him to take care of Farida. In the end, however, a part of the rebels relented, and Emin was released, and soon after, with a small part of his followers, he started with Stanley for the coast. A hammock was extemporized out of two blackets, which were sling on a large, light bamboo and carried by two men. In this conveyance the child was carried all the way to the coast. While i min was preparing to start he wrote a letter to Jephson, in which he said:

membrance of my girl. She is, of course, here, and kisses your hand.' "Iwe of the most respectable Zanzibari chiefs," says Jephson, "had the honor of conveying Emin's daughter in a hammock to the coast, and several armed porters

"I am greatly obliged for your kind re-

were detailed to help his servants to carry his luggage." After Emin had began to recover from the effects of his serious accident at Bagamoyo, Jephson went to the hospital to bid him good-bye. "We sat and talked," he says, "over the experiences we had passed through together, of his future and of that of the little Farida. Emin said he had decided to remain in Africa, and that he would keep his daughter with him. He

would like to educate her in Germany, he

said, but nothing would induce him to part with her. There was time enough yet for her education, and, meanwhile, he could superintend its early stages himself. So when Emin once more set his face toward the great lakes the little girl went with him; and, indeed, it would have broken her heart to be left behind. Central Africa was the only home she had ever known, and her father, though too overwhelmed with cares to give all the time be would have liked to his child, yet filled

the most of her world. Emin took the little girl to Bukobs, the station he founded on Victoria Nyanza. Did Emin leave Farida behind when he started on that last expedition? There may be persons in Europe who know, but with him, no one can tell what her fate

the facts have certainly not been pubwick, Ga., which says: "Postmortem on lished. If Emin left her at Bukoba, it was the first time in her life that he voluntarily low fever. A German shoemaker taken | sparated himself from her. If he took her has been. She may have been killed with her ill-fated father and the rest of the caravan, or her life may have been spared, so that some day she may grace the harem of of consumption had been given. One col- fate will never be known. If Parida is alive to-day she is about nine years old.